

# media release

*Colorado Department of Agriculture*

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## **FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

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## ***Vesicular Stomatitis (VS): 277 Colorado Quarantines Since Beginning of Outbreak***

### **Guidelines for Livestock Shows, Fairs, Exhibitions, and Events**

BROOMFIELD, Colo. –As of 9/10/2014, the Colorado Department of Agriculture's State Veterinarian's Office has 189 locations under quarantine after horses and cows tested positive for Vesicular Stomatitis (VS); 88 of the 277 quarantines have now been released.

“We’ve seen an increase in the released quarantines but there are also four additional counties with new quarantines due to this virus which shows that livestock owners must continue to mitigate their fly populations. This holds true for both, horse and cattle owners, as these counties are highly agricultural. At first, VS was hitting the horse community but we are now seeing more pending cases within cattle operations,” said State Veterinarian, Dr. Keith Roehr. “The State Veterinarian's Office is following up on reports of horse owners who have moved their horses out of a quarantined facility. If requirements of the quarantine are not followed, the Department will investigate, write citations for violations, and institute fines according to the Livestock Health Act in State statute.”

COUNTY	CURRENT QUARANTINES	RELEASED QUARANTINES
Adams	10	2
Arapahoe (newly affected county)	2	
Boulder	49	26
Broomfield	2	1
Douglas	2	
El Paso		1
Fremont (newly affected county)	1	
Jefferson	20	
Larimer	65	8
Logan (newly affected county)	1	
Morgan	1	
Pueblo (newly affected county)	1	
Weld	35	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>88</b>

For a map of Colorado counties with confirmed cases, visit [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth?1dmy&urile=wcm%3apath%3a%2Faphis\\_content\\_library%2Fsa\\_our\\_focus%2Fsa\\_animal\\_health%2Fsa\\_animal\\_disease\\_information%2Fsa\\_equine\\_health%2Fsa\\_vesicular\\_stomatitis%2Fct\\_vesicular\\_stomatitis](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth?1dmy&urile=wcm%3apath%3a%2Faphis_content_library%2Fsa_our_focus%2Fsa_animal_health%2Fsa_animal_disease_information%2Fsa_equine_health%2Fsa_vesicular_stomatitis%2Fct_vesicular_stomatitis).

VS can be painful for animals and costly to their owners. The virus typically causes oral blisters and sores that can be painful causing difficulty in eating and drinking. Positive premises are eligible for quarantine release 21 days after lesions have healed in all affected animals.

If you plan to transport your horse to another state, be sure to check with the State Veterinarian's Office in the state of destination as to any special new restrictions for movement of your horse into their state. Some states have instituted new requirements for the import of Colorado horses due to the VS outbreak.

Veterinarians and livestock owners who suspect an animal may have VS or any other vesicular disease should immediately contact State or federal animal health authorities. Livestock with

clinical signs of VS are isolated until they are healed and determined to be of no further threat for disease spread. There are no USDA approved vaccines for VS.

While rare, human cases of VS can occur, usually among those who handle infected animals. VS in humans can cause flu-like symptoms and only rarely includes lesions or blisters.

Colorado State University – Veterinary Diagnostic Lab (CSU-VDL) has assisted CDA and USDA in responding to the VS outbreak by acting as a sample drop-off site in which practicing veterinarians can drop off samples from possible VS cases. The samples are then packaged and submitted to the USDA National Veterinary Services Laboratory in Ames, Iowa by state or federal personnel. CSU-VDL's involvement has helped us to be more efficient in our response activities.

### **Vesicular Stomatitis (VS) Signs and Transmission**

VS susceptible species include horses, mules, cattle, bison, sheep, goats, pigs, and camelids. The clinical signs of the disease include vesicles, erosions and sloughing of the skin on the muzzle, tongue, ears, teats, groin area, and above the hooves of susceptible livestock. Vesicles are usually only seen early in the course of the disease. The transmission of vesicular stomatitis is not completely understood but components include insect vectors, mechanical transmission, and livestock movement.

“The State Veterinarian’s Office is not recommending that livestock shows be cancelled. Instead, it is more important to consider certificates of veterinary inspection prior to or on site observations at entry into events and then insect control measures during before during and after events occur,” said Roehr. “If event organizers have questions, they can contact our office.”

### **Tips for Event Organizers and Livestock Owners:**

- Strict fly control is an important factor to inhibit the transmission of the disease.
- Avoid transferring feeding equipment, cleaning tools or health care equipment from other herds.
- Colorado veterinarians and livestock owners should contact the state of destination when moving livestock interstate to ensure that all import requirements are met. A list of contact information for all state veterinarians’ offices is available at [www.colorado.gov/ag/animals](http://www.colorado.gov/ag/animals) and click on "Import Requirements."

- Colorado fairs, livestock exhibitions, and rodeos may institute new entry requirements based on the extent and severity of the current VS outbreak. Certificates of Veterinary Inspection issued within 2-5 days prior to an event can be beneficial to reduce risks. Be sure to stay informed of any new livestock event requirements.
- The CDA website has a document that has guidelines to help equine shows, fairs, and competitions reduce their risk to VS:  
<http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?blobcol=urldata&blobheadname1=Content-Disposition&blobheadname2=Content-Type&blobheadvalue1=inline%3B+filename%3D%22VSV+Guidelines+For+Shows+and+Fairs.pdf%22&blobheadvalue2=application%2Fpdf&blobkey=id&blobtable=MungoBlobs&blobwhere=1252024864564&ssbinary=true>
- During an event, important VS disease prevention procedures include minimizing the sharing of water and feed/equipment, applying insect repellent daily (especially to the animals ears), and closely observing animals for signs of VS.
- If moving livestock internationally please contact the USDA APHIS VS Colorado office at 303-231-5385 to determine if there are any movement restrictions or testing requirements for VSV.

#### **Important Points for Veterinarians**

- Any vesicular disease of livestock is reportable to the State Veterinarian's Office in Colorado – to report call 303-869-9130. If after-hours, call the same number to obtain the phone number of the staff veterinarian on call.
- Since VS is considered a foreign animal disease, any case with clinical signs consistent with VS will warrant an investigation by a state or federal foreign animal disease diagnostician (FADD).
- When VS is suspected, the FADD will gather the epidemiological information, take the necessary blood samples, collect the necessary fluid or tissue from the lesions, and inform the owners and the referring veterinarian as to necessary bio-security and movement restrictions.

For additional information, contact the Colorado State Veterinarian's Office at 303-869-9130 or visit [www.colorado.gov/ag/animals](http://www.colorado.gov/ag/animals).

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